

NEGLECTED FIELD OF FORESTRY ARE TREES OF A CITY

Forester of Park Department
Brooklyn, N. Y. Tells of
Problems That Confront
Him and Their Solution.

AVERAGE MAN LEARNS IN HIS HOME YARD

By Israel F. Levinson, Forester, Park
Department, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Trained foresters often consider the tree problems too small to deserve their skilled attention. That all rests with the forester himself. He can make it small if he can find a field even more varied and at as high a standard as the sorts of those connected with the national forests.

The city tree is the natural stage upon which the forester's problem of national forest presentation. It presents opportunity to be affected at all times by the care of all citizens must be utilized. The average man who studies his first lesson in forest conservation from the trees around his own home in which he is naturally most interested and which has to him a definite meaning. The forester in his place for the saving of national resources, unless the public has been taught some phase of the question in terms of local conditions will fail to convey as much in his way of thinking on forest policies as would had more attention been paid to cities and their relation to forests.

The ordinary problems of the city forester are planting, extermination of insects and disease and preventing the street trees from accidental or what injury, such as cutting down of trees by sleepers whose stores may slighty interfere, protecting the trees from injury by public snow, fire extinguishing and removal of debris and sunlight from under the trees.

These are different ways of doing even this work. There may be the old-fashioned erroneous way of the way of the modern scientific forester. There are very few trained foresters in this country in charge of park and street trees and the old-fashioned methods in either no methods still prevail.

But there are bigger problems in this new work. The city forest park also affords a chance to establish a model forest right in the city and to lay the principles of conserving forest management right in the consciousness of every citizen. The parks of our cities have hitherto been more or less in most instances as above houses, monuments, buildings, ornamental carvings and floral designs, so that from the economic conception of a city park is the usual costly and ornamental park found in almost every city. People usually do not think of the possibility of making small woodland or miniature forests in the city. There are only a few forest parks in this country and while the cities are still young, it is possible for them to set aside small spaces of woodland in their summits at a small cost, and within a few years they will grow to take the possessors of ground not only worth many times the original cost, but also of inestimable value to the health and development of the citizens.

The parks of Brooklyn and Queens have set aside a tract of 200 acres of woodland in the heart of the city on a forest park and they are not a bit costly for it now. There have also been no funds designated for the development of this tract, but we succeeded in establishing there a forest nursery of sixteen seedling trees, individual contribution 25 cents a tree at a cost of one and one-half cents.

For a really easy action of the people, a single dose of Osage Root-bark, a simple dose of Datura Root-bark, is enough. Treatment varies with the possibility of making small woodland or miniature forests in the city. There are only a few forest parks in this country and while the cities are still young, it is possible for them to set aside small spaces of woodland in their summits at a small cost, and within a few years they will grow to take the possessors of ground not only worth many times the original cost, but also of inestimable value to the health and development of the citizens.

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the trees including the planting

This, too, is a mere trifle in expense with men untrained in opportunities in the city forest. Children and school children come to study this forest and they are beginning to realize that tree planting is not so expensive after all. Even where we have been obliged to buy larger trees for our park planting, we have this year purchased five hundred cubic and over, other hardy trees two inches in diameter at \$2 each, instead of resorting to the usual method of buying larger trees at ten and twelve dollars each. The younger trees will take care of the soil, cut off, and will catch up in growth with the larger specimens.

The city forester can make his influence strongly felt. He is constantly in touch with citizens, helping them to solve their local tree problems. He meets them in their homes, he returns to the high school, public schools and to civic and social organizations, he writes for the local papers, magazines and school journals.

The city forester can bring the parks and boulevards closer touch with citizens. He can teach them to know the common uses in labeling prominent specimens in the parks and along the boulevards. He can issue guides to the trees for save directions of more detailed study; he can have exhibits showing the various classes of tree planting and care in Brooklyn, N. Y., have had four exhibits of this sort in the past year. He can form tree clubs among adults and among school children and designate to them definite problems in the planting and care of the trees in their locality.

We already have several such tree clubs in my schools and the administration idea is spreading with unusual rapidity. Several have been recently formed in Brooklyn, where the residents of certain streets get together for the purpose of planting trees on private property on their street. This means an increase of variety of species, form and age in the trees and considerably reduces the cost. I also brought out similar tree clubs in the club meetings and instead of stamping short with the trees, they invariably went right on seeking other improvements and inspiring the residents in their neighboring streets to do the same.

The schools are much in need of trees, shrubs, and the like, which can be made to plant them. The conditions in Brooklyn show this. There out of the 166 cubic seconds 46 or 5% per cent have no trees, 46 or 26 per cent have a few trees, and only 10 or 6 per cent are completely surrounded by trees. In other cities the conditions are not much better.

The opportunities for effective work in city forestry are thus numerous and varied, and how see that they meet those at present in charge of the business.

The majority of our towns and cities are not yet awake to their tree problems. It is quite true that their civic pride has been aroused in many instances to definite action, but their leaders have selected other banner of colors and overlooked the trees. This is not because their trees do not need attention. The trees of almost every city in the country are suffering from heat.

From any one source of abuse to 90% of trees, but these desks and roofs are matters of certain interest and ones that must be addressed. When this is done, the effects become evident enough, whether it is a tree or the like, but the curtailments are only one factor in the problem and other factors will often be known before all the others.

Here then is a tool for advertising the merits of tree preservation. It is money work and the same needs good men. If trained foresters in response to a nation demand enter into our cities will become agents with power and authority to combat the major problems of our country.

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MADERO WILL HAVE A
LITTLE OPPON-

ITION

Not yet has any of the newly organized parties placed in the field a candidate for the position who promises to defeat Madero. Among all the parties formed so far, there are none that are as yet so well organized and agree on the essentials as Madero, thus leaving them nothing but a personal issue. It remains to be seen what the conservative party of the population will do given enough time. Madero and others of the group, commonly styled as "Scientific," have left the country, there remains many of the business men's element which they represented and it is not improbable that in time this part of the public will prove a danger to the liberal wing led by Madero. That they can muster their forces in time to prove a sufficient number before October 5, the day of the election, is not considered likely. By most residents of the capital it is considered that Madero's greatest danger lies in himself. He is the last of the people now, but there are those who would be true to him and close friends are warning him against the danger of being led into any indiscretion.

In the state of Veracruz there is a small band of ex-sheriffs who fought the revolution and under Gómez, who display signs of holiday. Possibly he would not have

been a sufficient number to com-

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